

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year 1949

No. 2 (North Craven) Division

COMPRISING :

Bowland Rural District.

Sedbergh Rural District.

Settle Rural District.

**By D. P. LAMBERT, M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Divisional Medical Officer**

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1950.**

To the Chairman and Members of the Bowland Rural District Council.
To the Chairman and Members of the Sedbergh Rural District Council.
To the Chairman and Members of the Settle Rural District Council.
To the County Medical Officer.

“In practical matters the end is not mere speculative knowledge of what is to be done, but the doing of it”.

Aristotle.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of No. 2 (North Craven) Division for the year 1949.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

There has been no substantial change in the character of the Division, which was and is almost wholly agricultural. In Sedbergh and in Settle there have been small increases in the amount of alternative employment, particularly for women, but nothing on a large enough scale to affect the balance of agriculture and industry. It would be to the advantage of the Division if well selected light industries could be introduced; provided that the labour available for farming were not thereby reduced. To a nation which is unable to feed its people from its own fields Bertrand Russell's saying that "Industry, except in so far as it ministers directly to the needs of agriculture, is a luxury :" could be brought very forcibly home.

The passing of the "National Parks and Access to the Countryside" Act is of great interest to the Division; because a large part of it will probably be included in the proposed Yorkshire Dales National Park. If the effect of the Act is to preserve and to increase amenities, and to add to the prosperity of the countryside it will be universally welcomed; but if, as some fear, it will act to perpetuate picturesque squalor and houses unfit for human habitation, or will treat the living country as a museum and its inhabitants as specimens, it will meet with strong opposition. The working of the Act in the Peak District and in Lakeland will be watched with very close concern.

It must be admitted that in the provision of Health Services this Division, like all other country districts, and for the same reasons, lags behind the towns. Not all our houses have an indoor water supply, not all our villages are adequately sewered, and many families live beyond the reach of clinics or of hospitals and out-patient departments. All these desirable things cost money, and in sparsely populated areas they cost more per head than they do in closely built cities. There is a growing feeling that rural workers and rural taxpayers should not be punished by having to live under primitive conditions for playing their part in the nation's most important industry, agriculture; and that where local authorities cannot afford essential sanitary improvements the Treasury should come to their assistance with outright grants.

Vital Statistics

The Vital Statistics are shown in Appendix 1. In interpreting them it must be remembered that they are calculated on relatively small numbers, and are therefore liable to show great apparent fluctuations. It is satisfactory to be able to report that there has been no maternal death during the year. Of the 13 deaths represented by the infantile mortality figures, all but one were due to prematurity or to congenital malformation, and few cases survived birth for more than a few days. The one other case died from infection and should therefore, in theory, have been preventable; though practise and theory in prevention of infection do not always walk hand in hand.

Sanitary Conditions

No dramatic changes have been made in the Sanitary Condition of the Division during the year; but the accumulation of small improvements over the years, none of them remarkable in themselves, does produce its effect.

Statutory and routine inspections have been carried out by the Councils' Inspectors, and their reports are to be found in Appendix 11. The Statistical parts of these reports have been printed in one table for ease of comparison. I should like to thank the Sanitary Inspectors for their willing help throughout the year.

In comparing these reports it should be borne in mind that staffing, and the allocation of duties to staffs, varies in the three Districts.

Water Supplies

1949 was a year of splendid summer weather, delightful for the visitor, anxious for the farmer, and to the water-engineer a long nightmare. On the whole, supplies held out better than had been expected. Those that were known to be deficient, and many that were of doubtful sufficiency gave out early, in some cases as early as May; but some which had been expected to fail continued flowing, and those which were thought adequate continued, with one exception, to give good yields and to relieve their neighbour's distress. It was necessary in some cases to restrict consumption to essential purposes, and to turn off the supply at night.

In co-operation with the Public Health Laboratories a survey of the Division's water supplies has been made. These come from springs, and in most cases are distributed to the consumer as raw water, unfiltered and unchlorinated. With few exceptions, water as sampled at the spring has been bacteriologically impure, sometimes so impure as to be "unfit for human consumption" by Ministry of Health standards. In all but a few cases this impure water comes straight from the fell side, with no house or human habitation near, and the pollution comes from grazing animals or from normal agricultural practises. In these circumstances and as long as human pollution is kept away, such water may be safely drunk; as it has

been for many years. But it must be emphasised that where animal contamination can get in, so can human contamination, and such supplies are only safe as long as the springs and their gathering grounds are kept clear of folks. The danger of such pollution is greatest in summer, when visitors to the district walk widely and freely over the hills and moors. It only needs one typhoid carrier and one act of pollution to start an epidemic. For this reason it is advisable to chlorinate all supplies to larger villages where there are many people at risk. Ideally, of course, all doubtful supplies of whatever size should be chlorinated, but this could not work in practise.

It is worth pointing out that the purification of water needs to be carefully checked. It is not enough to buy a plant, and to treat all the water with a calculated dose of chlorine. The amount required varies from day to day, and the dose must be adjusted to the nature and quality of the water coming through the plant. It has been very disturbing to find high bacteriological counts in some samples taken after chlorination.

In some instances high counts have been obtained from samples of tap water when samples of spring water or of newly treated water have been satisfactory. This points to defects in the water distribution system. It is known that there have been occasional losses of water through leaking mains, and where water can leak out, pollution can leak in.

Bowland : The Regional Water Scheme, which, when complete, will be the most important sanitary improvement in Bowland since the passing of the first Public Health Act, is still in the planning stage awaiting Ministry of Health approval. It is hoped that a Public Enquiry will soon be held, and that permission to go on with the scheme will follow the Enquiry. In the meantime the old dangers are still to be feared at the old places, Bashall Eaves, Paythorne, Rimington (Stopper Lane), Gisburn Forest, and Gisburn. At Gisburn recent analyses have shown a consistently higher degree of purity than in former years, but as the supply is open to human pollution even a small contamination must be regarded with grave suspicion, and I should be much happier if this water were chlorinated.

Sedbergh : There has been no significant change in the position in this district, which suffered least of the three during the drought as regards its main water supplies. During the year a chlorinator was bought for the Dent Water supply. It is hoped that it will be installed in 1950.

Settle : Progress was made with the Helwith Bridge Water Supply Scheme, and work was all but completed during the year. Its completion will remove the greatest single danger to public health from polluted water in the district. Progress was also made at Langcliffe; but the Thornton-Westhouse-Masongill scheme is still held up because of legal difficulties and the insistence of one man on

maintaining an ancient but unfortunately not obsolete right. Other projects are still in the planning stage, and until the above mentioned works have been completed no large scale projects are likely to be undertaken.

The dry summer revealed the deficiencies of the Bentham water supply in a most acute way; and to the troubles of the drought were added the difficulties of old and heavily furred water mains. Scraping of the mains was carried out on a fairly large scale, and with reasonable success, but it must be realised that such measures only postpone the day when a new water system will have to be laid down. A similar problem faces, or will shortly face all the other townships where the mains are of comparable age. At Bentham search is being made for additional sources of water, and when they have been found and tested, schemes will be prepared for augmenting the present supply. It is at Bentham also that the chlorination plant has been giving such unsatisfactory results. On some occasions this could be traced to mechanical defects, but on others the plant was apparently adequate and the trouble came from its faulty or inadequate use.

Sewerage and Drainage

There have been no major improvements during the year, but as opportunity offered small conversion of obsolete to more modern appliances have been made. The details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Reports.

Bowland : The needs of Slaidburn, West Bradford, and Newton-in-Bowland continue to be clamant ; and the old problem of river erosion of the sewage fields at Grindleton and at Bolton-by-Bowland gets no easier to solve with the passage of time.

Sedbergh : The provision of new sewage disposal works at Dent remains the most urgent item on the agenda under this heading. A scheme has been prepared, and it is hoped that it will soon be adopted and carried out.

At Sedbergh the sewage works are only just adequate to deal with the present output of sewage, but their breakdown cannot be indefinitely delayed, and a scheme for their modification and enlargement will soon be needed. During the year there was an alarming accident when a large amount of gas tar and ammoniacal liquor suddenly entered the sewers. There was great fear that these inappropriate substances would flood and ruin the filter beds at the sewage works, but by prompt and energetic action on the part of the Sanitary Inspector and his staff the works were saved. There was unfortunately serious pollution of the river, with great loss of fish; and the cleansing of the tar from the sewers was a long, arduous and unpleasant job.

At one section of the sewerage system there is need to provide a storm water overflow, but this matter is more fully dealt with in the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

Settle : The scheme to extend the Hellifield sewage disposal system is held up because the necessary permission to begin work has not been received. Between the River Pollution Board which insists on further purification, and the Government Departments which withhold permission to carry it out the Council is somewhat unfortunately placed. Work to repair the broken sewer at Ingleton was started, but by the end of the year it had not been completed. The technical difficulties of the Scheme proved to be greater than had been thought.

It is probable that the present sewage disposal plant for Settle, Giggleswick, and Langcliffe will need modification or extension in the reasonably foreseeable future. It is only just adequate.

The need to provide sewerage at Horton-in-Ribblesdale has not grown less urgent with the passing of another year. There are other villages unsewered, but the Horton Scheme should have priority.

Refuse Disposal

During the year the collection of Salvage was given up : the cost of collecting it was greater than the revenue from its sale.

Bowland : The area of collection was slightly extended during the year.

Sedbergh : A new refuse collecting vehicle was bought during the year, and work was begun on the Langstone Quarry tip, but by the end of the year was not complete. Delay had been caused by the need to refer the proposals to various interested Authorities. It is hoped that early next year the new tip will be working fully.

Settle : Fires on tips were a cause of serious inconvenience during the year. These fires are much more easily started than put out. A suitable site for a tip was bought in Littondale, and with its use there should be an end to the indiscriminate strewing of rubbish on the banks of the otherwise charming stream that runs through the valley.

Housing

As you are only too well aware, there is an acute shortage of houses in the Division, and consequent overcrowding. There is also much sharing of houses with inlaws, or with other families, and all the friction and exasperation which such arrangements inevitably bring. Further, large numbers of people are living in houses that are unfit for human habitation, many of these houses were built two hundred years ago or more, and are fundamentally illconstructed. They are dark, damp, low-ceilinged and badly ventilated; the rooms are small and the staircases are awkward; some are in a high state of dilapidation, and a few are structurally dangerous. But such is the shortage of houses that if even the worst of these dwellings falls vacant, by the following morning the owner will have at least three applications for it. This is the property that delights visitors

and gives an old world charm to our villages : nevertheless, it is not fit to live in. Such old property can be saved, and made decently habitable, but only at very great cost, a cost certainly not less than the cost of building a new house. For historical, artistic, or even sentimental reasons it may be desirable to save some of these old houses; though I feel that the architects of today can design houses every bit as beautiful, and vastly more convenient to live in. That again would cost more money than houses built to a standard utility specification, but it might be money very well spent.

Not all our newer houses are beautiful, or free from sanitary faults. Some show an accumulation of minor defects, and here and there a minor defect has been allowed to become a major one. Labour and building materials have been short, permits have been troublesome to obtain, and often landlords have been unwilling or unable to spend the necessary money. With rents fixed at 1940 levels and costs as they are today even a small repair can consume a year's rental and on any large repair a landlord may be heavily out of pocket. Some have given up all attempt to save their property and are content to watch it fall a prey to wind and weather.

As even a bad house is better than no house at all, only those houses which are dangerously unfit have been proceeded against, and the building of new houses has been pushed on as fast as possible. Repairing has been urged wherever possible, especially where a minor repair, say to a roof, will save a house from rapidly deteriorating to the dangerously unfit category.

There is need for more houses specially built for the aged. Many old people live in big houses that have become a burden to them, and, if such were available, would gladly move to smaller more convenient ones, releasing their big houses for people with large families; though in some cases sentimental ties are too strong, and old folks refuse to leave their houses, even though they can manage them no longer.

Bowland : With the exception of certain houses in the village of Gisburn most of the houses in the district are good; but many more are required.

Sedbergh : There is a more acute need for houses in Sedbergh District than anywhere else in the Division. The prefabricated houses on the Pinfold and Maryfell sites are rapidly reaching, if indeed they have not already reached, the stage when further attempts at repair are uneconomic; and the rehousing of the families now accommodated there is of prime urgency.

It is unfortunately in this very district where need is greatest that the difficulty of obtaining suitable sites has been greatest too.

Besides this special problem there is a deal of substandard property both in Sedbergh and in Dent, which, picturesque or not, will sooner or later have to be radically dealt with; and for preference sooner rather than later.

Settle : In this district the problem of old and unfit houses is more urgent than it is elsewhere, and especially in Settle itself. Though there is a deal of unfit property in Bentham, Burton-in-Lonsdale, Ingleton, and other villages too, it is in Upper Settle that there is the greatest concentration of old bad houses. From Chapel Yard to Albert Hill one could illustrate a textbook of housing defects and still have material for a substantial appendix. There are sadly too many families housed there, and I feel that piecemeal solutions will be inappropriate, and that only boldly imaginative replanning of the whole area will meet their needs. The cost will be great, especially if the work is to be worthily done, but it might be the cheapest way in the end. It is admitted that under present restrictions and with present shortages a large scheme of this kind cannot be started at once, but pessimistically to assume that austerity conditions will last forever seems a poor way to plan the future of this or any other district.

Hygiene of Food

Milk : On the 1st of October the Veterinary branch of the Ministry of Agriculture took over the duty of inspecting dairy farms, and were given increased powers of compelling compliance with their standards. When they began their work they were given access to all the relevant information available with the Local Authorities. Up to the 1st of October there had been improvements on some farms, and an increasing number of applications for licenses to produce designated milk was being received.

The disposal of tubercle infected cattle still gives rise to anxiety. As more and more farmers turn to the production of Tuberculin tested milk it becomes correspondingly more certain that the beasts in the non-designated herds are infected with tuberculosis, and of these a proportion will be secreting infective bacilli in their milk.

Meat : Meat inspections have been regularly carried out, and the results are summarised in Appendix III.

Food Handling : There were no significant changes in the admittedly unsatisfactory situation during the year 1949. Early in the year a proposal was made to start a voluntary Clean Food Campaign, but the proposal was still being thrashed out when the Ministry of Food's Model Byelaws were received. The voluntary scheme was abandoned and the legal machinery for the adoption of the Byelaws was set in motion.

Even when the Byelaws are adopted there will be a lot of Health Education to be done amongst those who handle food. The fact has not yet been accepted that old methods are often risky methods, and that infection can be conveyed by neglecting precautions. These precautions are apt to be dismissed as fussy, or "impossible when we are busy". Yet it is precisely in busy times that the results of neglect may be most serious and the need for care is greatest. If all food handlers could be persuaded of the need for frequent washing of their hands, and especially of the need for washing them after every visit to the toilet a lot of food infection would be prevented.

Infectious Disease.

Whether because of the exceptionally fine summer or from some unknown cause or causes there were comparatively few cases of the common infectious diseases. In late spring there was a small outbreak of measles at Bentham, and another in the Hellifield area. The end of the year saw the beginnings of an unusually mild form of whooping cough in Sedbergh and Dent. Except from a minority of practitioners, notifications have been good.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. A few children who had been in contact with cases from outside the Division were watched, but none of them developed the disease. On their return home three cases of Poliomyelitis occurred amongst a party of Boy Scouts who had camped for a few days near Dent, but there were no cases from that contact either. The infection had probably been caught before the party reached the District.

There was an explosive outbreak of food poisoning amongst school children in Settle Rural District in the first week of July. *Salmonella typhi-murium* was the organism responsible. With the co-operation of the Public Health Laboratory the outbreak was traced to one infected consignment of school milk, and appropriate control measures put a prompt end to its spread. A full description of the investigation is to appear in the Monthly Bulletin of the Medical Research Council, and short notes have already appeared in the medical press. Other notes, not so short, also appeared in the National Press. This outbreak showed the value of close co-operation with general practitioners. It was only thanks to the promptest notification of the first cases, and to most valuable help in the early investigation that the outbreak was traced to its source.

The studies of measles and of whooping cough mentioned in last years' report are being continued ; but it will be many years before valid conclusions can be drawn from these long-term observations.

Tuberculosis.

There has been a pronounced fall in the number of new notifications of tuberculosis. Of those that have been notified a high proportion has been discovered by active search amongst contacts of known cases. In consequence the disease has been found early, in two cases before the patients had felt seriously ill, and at a more easily curable stage. The co-operation of the area Chest Physician, Dr. W. H. Hamilton has been invaluable.

Venereal Disease.

There is very little V.D. in this Division. During the year I have been informed of only 8 cases, all under treatment. A Social Worker in V.D. is shared with three neighbouring divisions.

Home Help Service.

There has been a slow increase in the number of Home Helps. At the end of the year twelve part-time workers were available. The difficulty is this : that most of the women who are willing to do this kind of work want full-time employment, but in a scattered population like ours there is not work for a full time home help in any one township, so helpers seek and obtain whole-time employment elsewhere.

To obtain the services of a Home Help application should be made to the Divisional Office, on a form obtainable there. The form asks for details of the applicant's income and savings; and if these are above a certain figure the applicant is required to pay part of the cost of the Home Help, or even the whole cost. The service is only given free for those who cannot afford to pay for it. Many applicants strongly dislike filling up the form. They do not object to paying, as much as they object to disclosing particulars of their income and their savings.

Most of the Home Helps have been employed in acute emergencies and for confinements, and only a few to help the aged infirm and the chronic sick, though it is here that the need is probably greatest.

Care of the Aged.

Hostels are available in the West Riding for such aged persons as wish to live in them, but only provided that they are sufficiently able-bodied to need no special medical or nursing care. It is, of course, precisely these people who can get along quite comfortably at home without trouble to themselves or to their families. For those who are infirm as well as old or for the chronic sick there is no adequate provision. The Stone Bower, Burton-in-Lonsdale was provisionally approved as a hostel for the Aged during the year.

Official welfare schemes can do much for old people, and could do more, but there is probably no field of human activity where there is so much room left for voluntary assistance as that of the care of the aged. Small frequent personal services are what they need most, and these can be supplied by voluntary helpers better than by the impersonal regularity of official machinery no matter how wisely and humanely it is administered.

Care and After Care of Patients Discharged from Hospital.

Arrangements are made to provide the services of a nurse or of a Health Visitor for such patients discharged from Hospital as may need such assistance. Except for school children and for patients discharged from mental hospitals there have been few applications for this service. Either there is no need for it, or the hospitals are not making full use of it.

Care of the Blind

There are 48 registered blind persons in the Division. A teacher of the Blind is available at the Divisional Education Office, and visits the Blind in their homes.

Ante-Natal Care.

It has been found that since the coming of the National Health Service expectant mothers prefer to be attended at their own homes by their own doctors, and the Ante-natal Clinics have been closed.

The services of consultants are available for any practitioners who require them, either at hospital out-patient departments, or if a patient is unfit to travel, in the patients' own home. X-ray examinations are similarly available, though only at hospitals :

General Hospital, Skipton. Tel. Skipton 244.

Victoria Hospital, Keighley. Tel. Keighley 3708.

Royal Lancaster Infirmary, Lancaster. Tel. Lancaster 1200.

Dental Treatment is arranged either by the County Dental Officers or through private dental practitioners.

An Ante-natal Hostel, with a limited number of beds, is open at Brighthouse for expectant mothers who require rest but not active medical treatment. Applications for admission are made through the Divisional Health Office.

Standard maternity outfits for use at confinements are provided free. Stocks are held by all midwives, and at the Divisional Health Office.

Midwifery.

In this Division the midwifery service is combined with the Home Nursing Service. Nurse-Midwives are available as follows :-

Grindleton : The Syke — three. Tel. Chatburn 244.

Hellifield : 5, Park Avenue — one. Tel. Hellifield 225.

Settle : 4, Ingfield Estate — one. Tel. Settle 2155.

Ingleton : Hollybank — two. Tel. Ingleton 54.

Bentham : Springroyde — one. Tel. Bentham 291.

Sedbergh : 2 Havera — two. Tel. Sedbergh 138.

Kettlewell : Manor View — one. Tel. Kettlewell 250.

(For Littondale — by arrangement with Division, 1, Skipton).

Arrangements for admission to hospitals for confinements are made through the Divisional Health Office. The following hospitals serve the Division :

Skipton : General Hospital. Tel. Skipton 244.

Skipton : Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home. Tel. Skipton 52.

Keighley : St. John's Hospital. Tel. Keighley 3248.

It is essential to apply in good time; cases are many and accommodation is short, especially since the closure of the Langroyde Maternity Home at Colne.

Post-Natal Care.

There is limited accommodation in the Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies at Harrogate for mothers suffering from the after effects of confinement, and for babies over three weeks and under seven months old. The Home is closed in the winter. Applications for admission can be made through the Divisional Health Office.

Child Welfare.

There are wholetime Health Visitors in Bowland, Ingleton, and Settle, and one worked for a short time in Hellifield. It is hoped to get permanent Health Visitors for Hellifield and for Sedbergh.

Child Welfare Centres, with doctor and nurse in attendance are open at the following places :

Bentham : Town Hall, on alternate Tuesdays from 2 — 4 p.m.

Ingleton : Literary Institute, on alternate Tuesdays from
2 — 4 p.m.

Settle : St. John's Methodist School, on alternate Thursdays
from 2 — 4 p.m.

Waddington : St. Helen's School, on alternate Thursdays from
2 — 4 p.m.

Gisburn : Literary Institute, on alternate Tuesdays from
1-30 — 3-30 p.m.

Details of the work are shown in Appendix III.

The possibility of using a Mobile Clinic has been explored. There seems to be no other way of meeting the needs of a scattered rural population. Small centres in all parts of the Division could be visited once a fortnight, or, if the neighbouring District of Skipton Rural took part in the scheme, once every three weeks. Public opinion, however, does not seem to favour the idea. From 29 Parishes addressed on this subject, eight replies have been received, and of these only six are favourable.

Ultra-violet light treatment is available at the Skipton General Hospital, Skipton, for cases recommended by the Medical Officer. In necessitous cases free travel vouchers can be issued by the Divisional Health Officer. By arrangement with Miss Douglas a certain number of cases can be treated in Settle.

There is limited accommodation for children up to five years of age in a Residential Nursery at Leadenhall Grange, Harrogate. Applications for admission are dealt with at the Divisional Health Office.

School Medical Service

Regular inspections have been made of the schools in the Division. On the whole the health and nutrition of the children is good. Where necessary, specialist opinion, and treatment can be made available. Because of the shortage of specialist staff, consultations cannot be arranged as regularly and as frequently as one would like, but it is hoped that one day this difficulty will be overcome too.

It is greatly regretted that because of resignations from the staff the School Dental Service has been reduced to almost complete ineffectiveness, though the coming of a private dental practitioner to Settle has been of service to the children, as well as to adults.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out at school, and supplements and reinforces the immunisation of pre-school children carried out by general practitioners and by Child Welfare Centres.

Details of the work done by the School Medical Service are shown in Appendix IV.

There is a great need for a day school and for a residential school for Educationally Sub-normal Children. A conveniently accessible child guidance centre is also required..

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Smallpox vaccine is provided free to general practitioners, and parents can have vaccination carried out by the doctor of their choice. Only about half the population of the Division is vaccinated. As long as smallpox remains absent from England such a position can be calmly viewed, but only for so long.

Immunisation against diphtheria is carried out by general practitioners, and at the Child Welfare Clinics. A high percentage of the child population is protected. This should ensure that there will be no epidemic of diphtheria.

Home Nursing.

The Home Nursing Services is combined with the Midwifery Service. During the year 13,161 visits were paid to 1,003 patients.

Ambulance Service.

Ambulances for ordinary cases are provided at the following centres :

Clitheroe : Tel. Clitheroe 154.

Sedbergh : Tel : Sedbergh 49 (Day) 67 (Night).

Settle : Tel. Settle 3194.

One day it is hoped to be able to control these separate branches of the Ambulance Service from one depot, when, with the aid of wireless telephony between depot and ambulances a telephone call to the depot will ensure the speediest possible arrival of an ambulance at the place of need.

Mental Health Service.

A Social Worker in Mental Health is shared between this Division and No. 1 (Skipton) Division. Routine inspections of mental defectives are carried out. In addition, touch is kept with Mental Hospitals to which patients are sent and from which they are discharged. There is great need for additional provision of institutional care for mental defectives, especially for those most heavily afflicted. A list of the numbers and grades of mental defectives in this area is shown in Appendix V.

Health Education.

Apart from the constant work of the health visitors and nurses, and the work done at the Child Welfare Centres, no special effort has been made in Health Education. Unless the interest roused by special displays can be followed up and maintained their value is fleeting, and very doubtfully worth the cost of arranging them, especially in a rural area where few can hope to see them.

I am, Sirs,

Your Obedient Servant,

D. P. LAMBERT,

APPENDIX I.

VITAL STATISTICS 1949														
		Estimated Population	Births			Deaths			Deaths under one year			Stillbirths		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Bowland ...		4296	42	49	91	32	35	67	3	1	4	1	—	1
Sedbergh		4014	20	27	47	27	38	65	2	1	3	1	—	1
Settle ...		14380	124	126	250	91	98	189	4	2	6	—	2	2
Totals		23340	186	202	388	150	171	321	9	4	13	2	2	4

CRUDE RATES														
Total live & Still Births.	Birth.	Death.	Cancer.	Heart & circulatory.	Diarrhoea under 2 per 1,000 live births.	Zymotic.	Respiratory diseases.	Respiratory T.B.	Other T.B.	Total T.B.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Maternal.	Total.	Infantile Mortality.
Bowland	92	18.4	13.5	2.02	5.66	10.99	.20	1.82	.40	—	.40	—	—	44
Sedbergh	48	11.7	16.2	1.74	8.72	—	—	.75	.50	—	.50	—	—	64
Settle	252	17.4	13.1	1.60	6.40	—	—	1.11	.21	—	.21	—	—	24
	392	16.6	13.8	1.71	6.64	2.58	.04	1.20	.30	—	.30	—	—	34

APPENDIX II

SANITARY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

Bowland.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I hereby submit for your consideration my annual report for the year 1949.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Five of the eighteen inspections made for infectious disease were to contacts of small pox and poliomyelitis. The remainder were to cases of tuberculosis, scarlet fever and erysipelas.

PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCES.

It will be noted from the table that seven nuisance notices are outstanding at the end of the year. In most of these cases it has been the difficulty experienced in obtaining materials which has held up completion. I have every hope that the notices will be complied with early in the new year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Gut Scraping premises at Withgill have been periodically visited. The business was carried out in a clean and satisfactory manner. During the year new machinery for processing has been fixed.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

These mostly comprise wooden huts, and are on the whole kept in a clean and tidy condition. There were, however, three caravans which had been established in the district without the permission of the Council. The owners of these were given notice of this omission, and the caravans were forthwith removed.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Unsatisfactory conditions were found in two instances with regard to the pollution of streams. One was at West Bradford, where some of the adjoining allotment holders had been throwing vegetable and animal matter into the stream. The other was at Mitton, where sewage pollution from a cesspool fouled the stream. In both cases the offenders were approached, and the nuisances were abated. No complaints have been received from the West Riding Rivers Board.

BAKEHOUSES.

The three bakehouses in the district were all found on inspection to be in a clean condition. A few structural defects were found in one case, and due notice to the owner was given.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

All the shops inspected were found to comply with the requirements of this Act.

WATER SUPPLIES.

During the early part of the year the Council took over the maintenance of the Gisburn Water Supply.

Samples of this water were subsequently taken over a period of ten months, and the results show a remarkable improvement in the purity of the water when compared with samples over a similar period last year.

Complaints were received of the Eaves Hall water supply, which serves a portion of the West Bradford village. Samples were taken both at the source (Tagglesmire springs), and house taps in the village. The bacterial contents of samples taken from the springs, although not altogether satisfactory, were much better than those of the samples taken in the village, which proves that most of the contamination takes place between the springs and the points of consumption. In my opinion, if the Springs were railed round to prevent animal pollution, and a pipe line substituted for the open water course across the moor, this supply would be satisfactory.

With regard to small individual supplies, it was noted that for over twelve months, consistently bad results were reported on samples taken from a farm obtaining its water supply from a nearby stream. I eventually persuaded the owner to install a small, inexpensive, chlorinator. This has proved to be very effective, and a sample taken after the installation, was reported by the Analyst to be of a high degree of bacteriological purity.

I quote this case, for I consider that the installation of similar chlorination plants will be of great value to owners of property with water supplies of poor quality, and which are too remote to be served by a mains supply.

HOUSING.

The three families concerned in the overcrowded cases mentioned in the table have had Council Houses allocated to them.

Unsatisfactory housing conditions were found in two cases, these were put in the hands of contractors for the necessary repairs to be carried out.

DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Many drainage works have been inspected, and repairs and renewals carried out.

It was brought to my notice that within the scavenging areas, were several properties with privy middens. The owners of these properties were approached, and all have now been converted to the pail closet system.

As a result of the Council's 50% grant towards closet conversions where sewers are available, many owners of property in the village of Waddington, have taken advantage of the scheme, where, during the year, twelve conversions from pail closets to W.C's have been carried out.

COWSHEDS ETC.

Of the three hundred and ninety-one registered wholesale milk producers, sixty-six are also registered as retail producers. On the whole, the premises visited were found to be in a clean and satisfactory condition.

There has been an increase in licences issued for the production of designated milk, and nine persons have transferred from production of "Accredited" to that of "Tuberculin Tested".

Six new cowsheds were completed during the year.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTIONS.

Meat is sent into the area from the public abattoirs of Clitheroe and Skipton. There is one Slaughter House only in the district where slaughtering is regularly permitted by the Ministry of Food, and at this, pigs are the only animals slaughtered on the premises.

These premises are also used as the wholesale distributing centre for imported edible offal etc. Owing to the length of time in transit, some of this type of food has, on arrival, to be condemned as unfit for human consumption.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known) ...					455
Number inspected					422
All diseases except Tuberculosis :-					
Whole carcasses condemned					2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...					Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuber- culosis					1.18
Tuberculosis only :-					
Whole carcasses condemned					Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned					22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis					5.21

FOOD PRODUCTION, INCLUDING ICE-CREAM.

Fifteen premises are registered under this heading, and included in this number are three for the sale of ice-cream, and one for its manufacture.

Visits of inspection have been made to all these premises, and they were found to be in a clean condition. The structural condition of the small ice cream manufacturing premises was not up to standard. The owner of the business was notified and improvements should be carried out before next season.

FACTORIES ACT.

All the premises visited were satisfactory, and no complaints have been received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

There are no "out workers" in the district.

RODENT CONTROL.

The rodent control staff of Clitheroe Borough have been employed on the Council's tips at authorised times during the year, with satisfactory results.

Various other premises, such as farms and sewage works, have been disinfested.

SCAVENGING.

During the year scavenging of two more parishes has been undertaken by the Council. This now brings the total up to sixteen parishes served.

A good proportion of the scavengers' time is given to the emptying of pail closets. Much of this time could be saved by the sewerage of the remaining larger villages which are still unsewered, and the conversion of pail closets in these villages, to the water carriage system.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

R. R. Overend. M.S.I.A.

SEDBERGH.

Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The following have been abstracted from a series of special Reports to the Council during 1949.

INSUFFICIENCY/FLOODING OF SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS, SEDBERGH.

Date of Report — 26th October, 1949

In this report it was pointed out that the above works are completely flooded during periods of heavy rain, — despite the fact that a portion of the sewage from the West End of Sedbergh is land treated and does not go through the works.

This “land treatment” has resulted in the “souring” of the area treated, and as this cannot be varied the position is not improving.

With a view to reducing the flood in one of the branch sewers at the works, it has been agreed to install a storm-overflow chamber, this to prevent the “blowing” of certain manholes in this section, (Settlebeck — Old Vicarage), and also to prevent the flooding of land in the vicinity— but this cannot take the place of the enlargement of the Sewage Works, which I would suggest, should receive early attention.

DENT SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Arising out of adverse reports on the Sewage Field, Dent — the sewage being treated in this field by surface irrigation without any provision for settlement — instructions have been given to Mr. W. K. Rodwell, Consulting Engineer, to prepare plans for a small modern sewage disposal works in this field.

INSUFFICIENT/DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE TO 16 HOUSES — GARSDALE STATION — OWNERS, BRITISH RAILWAYS

Arising out of the proposal to convert 16 E.C's. to the water-carriage system and install a modern sewage works, it was found that the existing 9" sewer is unjointed and badly laid.

This will entail the relaying of practically the whole of this drainage system.

TAR IN SEWERS, SEDBERGH.

Owing to the accidental discharge of approximately 5 tons of tar into the Council's sewers during August, great difficulty was experienced in clearing the sewers of this deposit, — and more especially the two duplicate syphons under the river Rawthey, —during the months of August, September, and part of October.

Due to the discharge of a considerable quantity of this tar into the river via one of the storm overflows at the sewage works, a large amount of fish was killed, — the sewage works, fortunately, escaping any serious danger.

The North West Regional Gas Board accepted liability for this accident, all the expense of flushing and scraping the sewers and syphons, and emptying and cleaning the detritus and settling tanks at the sewage works, was borne by them.

The question of compensation for the loss of fish life was settled as between the Lune Fisheries Board and the Gas Board.

On the completion of the above work, sample effluents were taken and were found to be satisfactory.

WATER SUPPLY — PROPOSED AUXILIARY SUPPLIES.

While no shortage of water was experienced in this locality during the exceptionally dry summer of 1949, various springs rising in the locality of the main Sedbergh supply were gauged.

While these were below the main delivery branch at Hobdale and would require pumping, it was found that a total volume of 155,520 Gallons per day was available at the confluence of these springs.

UNSATISFACTORY WATER SUPPLY, GARSDALE HEAD, GARSDALE.

A report on the above unsatisfactory conditions covering 12 properties, was submitted to the Council on 13th April, 1949.

Subsequent gaugings proved that while there appeared to be ample water in this locality to supply the needs of 16 houses at Garsdale Station and also the above 12 scattered properties, these supplies have been tapped by the Railway Company for railway purposes, and in times of drought would appear to be barely sufficient for their purposes.

All attempts to negotiate with the British Railways for the joint use of this water have so far failed for the reason stated above.

TREATMENT, (BAITING), OF SEWERS.

SEDBERGH AND DENT R.M.10. 1943.

In compliance with the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that the Council should, in fact, prove their sewerage systems were rat free — it being contended that such was the case

—the baiting of an agreed number of sewer manholes at Sedbergh and Dent took place as under.

	No. of M.H.'s treated	Date of	Result
Sedbergh	10	1-12-49	"No Takes"
Dent	4	5	"

This was as anticipated.

Disinfestation of the Council's refuse tip and sewage works at Sedbergh and Dent is carried out under contract with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SETTLE.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting the details for the 1949 Annual Report I would refer briefly to the following matters :-

STAFF.

During the year Mr. F. Foxcroft, Senior Sanitary Inspector, resigned his appointment after long service with the Council, and following the appointments made subsequent to his retirement a Committee was appointed to further consider the question of staffing in the Department. Their deliberations were not completed at the end of the year.

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

This class of dwelling, although seasonal is showing signs of increase, but the stay of most "campers" is only of short duration and no nuisance was found.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Council distributes water in 12 townships and in 2 townships, viz :- Long Preston and Burton-in-Lonsdale it is distributed by private companies. The supplies to the remainder of the district are administered by various property owners. Chlorination is carried out at Settle and Giggleswick, High Bentham, and Ingleton.

It was decided to proceed with works of improvements to Helwith Bridge, Westhouse, and Langcliffe supplies, and tenders were accepted for work at Helwith Bridge and Langcliffe. With regard to the proposal for improvement to the Westhouse supply, agreement was reached with all riparian owners except one and the scheme was still held up.

Negotiations were proceeding for the acquisition of the Malham, Rathmell and Kirkby Malham privately owned supplies.

158 samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination.

HOUSING.

During the year 18 new houses were completed, all of a permanent type erected by the Local Authority, and representations were made in respect of two dwellinghouses found to be unfit for human habitation.

Building Licences were issued for six houses to be erected by private enterprise.

The following shows the position regarding statutory overcrowding, but the figures shown may not be strictly correct as there are no doubt cases of overcrowding of which your officials have no knowledge :-

Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year...	...	26
Number of Families dwelling therein	... ..	43
Number of Persons dwelling therein.	... ..	169
Number of New Cases of Overcrowding reported during year		1
Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	...	14
Number of Persons concerned in such cases	... ..	51

It is hoped that great advantage will be taken of the Improvement Grants made available under the Housing Act, 1949.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILK SUPPLY.

On October 1st, the work of supervision of the farms was transferred from the Local Authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. This was disappointing, as in a district such as this it was found that owing to improved circumstances Owners and Occupiers were generally ready and willing to proceed with schemes of improvement, making for better relationships between them and officials.

The Local Authority's functions now start "at the farm gate" with certain exceptions, and they still exercise control over the "retailers".

FOOD SUPPLY, SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT.

The Ministry of Food has a central slaughterhouse at Settle where slaughtering of animals for food is carried out. During the year 276 visits were paid to premises and the following table gives details of the work carried out in connection with the inspection of meat :-

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed :-	649	20	2422	52
Number inspected :-	649	20	2422	52
All diseases except Tuberculosis :-				
Whole carcases condemned	30	12	40	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	396	—	235	3
Percentage of the number ins- pected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis :-	65.6	60.0	11.3	5.8
Tuberculosis only :-				
Whole carcases condemned	27	1	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned...	142	—	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	26.0	5.0	—	23.1

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

The contract with W.R.C.A.E.C. for the destruction of rats on the Council's tips, sewage systems, sewage disposal works and private premises was continued, and a contribution of £61 was received from the Ministry of Agriculture for participation in the scheme for this work. The arrangement appears to work very well. Sewerage systems were treated in accordance with the Ministry's directions, but in no case was there evidence of unusual infestation.

SCAVENGING AND SALVAGE.

When the compulsory direction on the collection of salvage was removed, the Council, after every consideration, decided to discontinue the scheme as the expense involved did not warrant its continuation. During the year 65 tons 6 cwts of salvage with a value of £435 was disposed of.

The scavenging service was extended so as to include Littondale and refuse was then collected from all the populated areas of the district. The work was carried out by direct labour except at Austwick, which was scavenged by contract.

One obsolete wagon was scrapped and replaced with one of a larger size, three vehicles being fully employed and giving a 10 to 14 days' service throughout the district. Refuse was disposed of by tipping at various sites.

GENERAL.

As mentioned in the last report the building force seemed inadequate and very little improvement was effected during the year, as delays were still experienced in the carrying out of work ordered to be done by formal or informal notice.

I am,

Yours obediently,

N. FIRTH.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

APPENDIX III.

ATTENDANCE AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Centre					Expectant Mothers	Children Under 1 Year	Children 2—5 Years
Bentham	—	416	269
Ingleton	—	289	356
Settle	—	252	212
Waddington	—	149	247
Total	—	1106	1084

APPENDIX IV.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL INSPECTION

Defect or Disease					Periodical Inspections. Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Special Inspections. Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
Skin	...	...	...	...	12	—	16	1
Eyes :								
(a) Vision	...	...			68	3	82	7
(b) Squint	...	...			7	3	9	2
(c) Other	...	...			6	—	2	—
Ears :								
(a) Hearing	...	...			3	1	3	—
(b) Otitis Media	...				6	—	6	—
(c) Other	...	...			1	—	1	—
Nose or Throat	...	...			24	24	27	31
Speech	...	...	...		4	1	5	1
Cervical Glands	...	...			4	4	3	4
Heart and Circulation	...				25	19	24	5
Lungs	...	...	...		13	7	15	—
Developmental :								
(a) Hernia	...	...			3	4	1	1
(b) Other	...	...	...		2	—	8	2
Orthopaedic :								
(a) Posture	...	...			33	3	4	—
(b) Flat Foot	...	...			9	—	6	—
(c) Other	...	...			15	3	12	—
Nervous System :								
(a) Epilepsy	...	...			—	—	3	—
(b) Other	...	...	...		2	1	5	—
Psychological :	...	...				
(a) Development	...				—	—	4	—
(b) Stability	...	...			2	—	1	—
Other	...	...	...	...	29	1	28	2

In 5,610 inspections, 67 pupils were found infested with vermin.

APPENDIX V.

List of Mental Defectives as at 31st December, 1948.

						Under 16 16	Over 16 16
Statutory Supervision							
Male	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
Female		...	...	...	...	6	8
Friendly Supervision							
Male	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Female		...	...	...	...	—	1
Guardianship							
Male	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Female	...	...	...	...	...	—	2

APPENDIX VI.

LIST OF STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer

D. P. Lambert, M.D., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer

J. C. GOLDTHORPE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Social Worker in Mental Health

E. HATTERSLEY, DIP. SOC. SCI.

Sanitary Inspectors :

Bowland ... R. R. OVEREND, M.S.I.A.

Sedbergh ... F. J. LAWSON, M.S.I.A.

Settle ... F. FOXCROFT, M.S.I.A. Senior Sanitary
(Retired 30/11/49) Inspector.

N. FIRTH, Cert. S.I.B.

B. ROBINSON, A.R. San. I.

HEALTH VISITORS

Bowland ... H. HAWORTH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Settle ... I. C. G. HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Ingleton ... E. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

**COMBINED TABLE SHOWING SANITARY INSPECTIONS MADE
IN BOWLAND, SEDBERGH AND SETTLE RURAL DISTRICTS
DURING 1949**

	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle
NOTICES SERVED			
Statutory Notices Served	1	2	10
Statutory Notices complied with	1	2	11
Informal notices served	82	24	128
Informal notices complied with	72	24	81
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES			
Inspections made	18	12	12
Disinfections carried out	10	5	7
PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCES			
Inspections made	77	174	65
Nuisances found	68	21	36
Nuisances abated	66	19	35
OFFENSIVE TRADES			
Registered Premises	1	—	—
Inspections made	12	—	—
TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS			
Inspections made	41	—	3
Unsatisfactory conditions found	—	—	—
RIVERS AND STREAMS			
Complaints from Rivers Pollution Board	—	—	—
Inspections made	12	—	4
Unsatisfactory conditions found	2	—	—
BAKEHOUSES			
Registered Bakehouses	3	5	13
Inspections made	4	12	12
Unsatisfactory conditions found	1	—	—
SHOPS ACT, 1934			
Registered Premises	—	—	—
Inspections made	33	—	17
Unsatisfactory conditions found	—	—	1
WATER SUPPLIES			
A. Public Water Supplies, Council Owned			
Inspections made	12	64	98
Samples taken for Bacteriological analysis	15	19	90
Samples taken for Chemical analysis	2	—	5
B. Public water supplies Owned			
Inspections made	15	—	30
Samples taken for Bacteriological analysis	27	—	28
Samples taken for Chemical analysis	3	—	—
C. Private Water Supplies, Single Properties			
Inspections made	39	62	45
Samples taken for Bacteriological analysis	31	17	40
Samples taken for Chemical analysis	—	—	—

Note : Under C a good number of inspections and analyses were of potential sources of water supply, and not from sources actually in use.

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLIES

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES (COUNCIL OWNED)

Bacteriological Reports

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Rimington Village	3	1
Gisburn Village	5	1
Grindleton Village	2	—
Newton Village	2	—
Tosside Village	1	—
Total	13	2

Chemical Reports

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Gisburn Village	1	—
Todber Springs (Gisburn) ...	1	—
Total	2	—

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES (PRIVATELY OWNED)

Bacteriological Reports

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Bashall Eaves, Village	2	—
Bolton by Bowland Village ...	2	—
Dunsop Bridge Village	2	—
Mitton Village	1	—
Holden Village	2	—
Horton Village	1	—
Sawley Village	2	—
Slaidburn Village	2	—
Stopper Lane	1	1
Waddington Supply	2	—
West Bradford (Eaves Hall Supply)	4	4
West Bradford Village	—	1
Total	21	6

CHEMICAL REPORTS

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Collecting Chamber, Waddington Water Supply	1	—
Tagglesmire No.1. Spring ...	1	—
Tagglesmire No. 2 Spring ...	1	—
Total	3	—

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES (SINGLE PROPERTIES)

Bacteriological Reports

All Sources	12	19
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SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLIES

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES (COUNCIL OWNED)

Bacteriological Reports

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Dent	3	2
Leagate	2	2
Sedbergh	10	—

Chemical Reports nil.

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES (SINGLE PROPERTIES)

Bacteriological Reports

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
All Sources	7	10

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT WATER SUPPLIES

PUBLIC WATER OWNED BY COUNCIL

Bacteriological Reports

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Airton	2	1
Austwick	2	1
° Bentham (High)	2	8
Bentham (Low)	7	—
Cold Cotes	—	3
Helwith Bridge	—	2
° Hellifield	3	4
Horton in Ribblesdale	4	2
° Ingleton	4	3
Keasden	3	—
Langcliffe	2	—
Masongill	2	1
Newby	1	2
° Settle (High Level)	13	2
° Settle (Low Level)	8	4
Westhouse	1	3
Total	54	36

Chemical Report

Keasden	5	—
° Chlorinated supplies		

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES PRIVATELY OWNED

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Burton in Lonsdale	4	2
Clapham	1	2
Kirkby Malham (Procter)	3	—
Long Preston	7	—
Malham (Atkinson)	3	—
Malham (Hanlith Estate)	—	2
Rathmell	2	—
Stainforth	2	—
Total	22	6

PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES TO SINGLE PROPERTIES

Name of Source	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Various Properties	14	17
	Bowland	Sedbergh
	Settle	

HOUSING

Inspections made	17	63	378
Unsatisfactory conditions found ...	2	6	141
New cases of overcrowding	3	2	1
New houses erected	1	2	22
Licenses issued for Housing, including Repairs	24	13	25

DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Inspections made	68	112	64
Unsatisfactory conditions found ...	24	27	18
Repairs to drains including clearing...	19	21	17
New Septic tanks built	5	3	8
Closets improved	26	5	8

	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle
COWSHEDS ETC.			
Registered T.T. producers	59	4	56
Registered Accredited Producers ...	44	—	33
Other Milk producers	288	270	305
Inspections made	123	39	210
Samples taken, including samples taken by County Sanitary Ins- pectors	77	4	93
New T.T. Licenses issued	13	—	22
New Accredited Licenses issued ...	3	—	—
T.T. Licenses withdrawn	—	—	—
Accredited Licenses withdrawn ...	—	—	—
Accredited Licenses transferred to TT.	9	—	12

BOWLAND RURAL DISTRICT

MILK ANALYSIS REPORTS	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	30	2
Coliform Test	—	—
Biological Test	—	—
Accredited Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	26	2
Coliform Test	—	—
Biological Test	—	—
Non-designated Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	11	6
Coliform Test	12	5
Biological Test	1	—

SEDBERGH RURAL DISTRICT

MILK ANALYSIS REPORTS	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	5	—
Coliform Test	—	—
Biological Test	—	—
Accredited Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	—	—
Coliform Test	—	—
Biological Test	—	—
Non-designated Milk		
Methylene Blue	—	—
Coliform Test	—	—
Biological Test	—	—

SETTLE RURAL DISTRICT

MILK ANALYSIS REPORTS	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
T.T. Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	23	3
Coliform Test	—	1
Biological Test	—	—
Accredited Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	28	2
Coliform Test	—	—
Biological Test	—	—
Non-designated Milk		
Methylene Blue Test	13	4
Coliform Test	6	9
Biological Test	4	—

	Bowland	Sedbergh	Settle
SLAUGHTER HOUSES AND FOOD INSPECTION			
Licenced Slaughter Houses ...	°3	—	3
Inspections made	81	22	94
Amount of Food condemned			
Meat	605 lbs	—	37,708 lbs.
Fish	—	—	84 lbs.
Other	4039 lbs	127 lbs	112 lbs.

° Note : only one used regularly

FOOD PRODUCTION, INCLUDING, ICE CREAM			
Premises Registered	15	6	26
Inspections made	55	14	94
Unsatisfactory conditions found	1	—	—
Samples taken	2	2	1

FACTORIES ACT			
Registered Factories	30	32	99
Inspections made	10	28	39
Unsatisfactory Conditions found	—	—	1

RODENT CONTROL			
Inspections made	45	—	17
Sites Test-baited	7	—	28
Maintenance Treatments carried out	5	—	58

SCAVENGING			
Inspections made	45	50	348
Unsatisfactory conditions found	34	14	105
New refuse bins provided ...	33	29	63

